British Commercial Room

THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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No. 9.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1826. (Vol. 1.

COLUMBIA.

The Senate and House of Representatives, on the 4th of March, published the following preamble and law, for the regulation of the Monastic establishments:—

"The Congress believes it to be a duty to dictate the requisite laws for preserving the monastic discipline of the convents and monasteries in its full vigour, that these establishments may not be prejudicial to the Republic; and that the most efficacious means for obtaining this object is, to prevent youth of both sexes from entering the convents and monasteries as novices, lay brothers or sisters, or devotees, before arriving at a competent age, it has seen fit to issue the following Decrees:—

Article 1. "No person, of either sex, shall be admitted into any convent or monastery, as novice, &c., before the age of 25 years.

2. "The novices which are actually existing in the convents or monasteries of this Republic, shall not be permitted to make their religious profession, until they shall have completed the years of noviciate which the respective rules require.

3. "To prove the age of the persons, in all cases a certificate of the baptism of the novice shall be presented, and the parochial alcaldes shall assure the conformity of the same with the respective registers: also, the escribano, or attorney of the district, shall certify to the signatures of the priest, and the parochial alcalde.

4. "The secular or regular prelates, who shall grant license, or shall admit, in quality of novice, a person or persons not of the age appointed in this law, or that shall permit the novices now existing in the convents or monasteries, to make a profession without having attained the age prescribed in the second article, shall be removed from their office, and incapacitated from ever obtaining any other. But if the officer of whom this article treats should be an archbishop or bishop, for the first offence he shall forfeit the fourth part of his revenue for that year; for the second, one-half of the same; and for the third he shall be banished the territory of Columbia, and his temporalities shall be sequestrated.

5. "In any case in which a person under the determined age shall take the habit of novice, the chief civil officer shall cause him or her to leave the convent or monastery, and shall restore the same to the house of the father, tutor, or guardian, or if there be none, shall provide for their education as in the case of an orphan."

M. Buchet Mastigui has arrived at Carthagena, as is said, with a commission from the French government to Columbia. The sessions of Congress were closed May 1st, according to the regulations of the Constitution; but, by a decree issued by the Executive power, an extraordinary convocation was called, which commenced its sessions on the 8th of the same month. The object of this convocation was, to devise the means by which the interest of the debts contracted by the Republic should be paid, as the expectations of receiving the Peruvian debt due to Columbia had been disappointed. in consequence of a failure on the part of Peru, in realizing the negotiation of a loan. The means which were recommended to Congress as most convenient for supplying the deficiency, was that of a direct contribution.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

The Representative of Great Britain has arrived at the Isthmus; also those of the United States, Mexico, and Guatimala. Those of Peru and Columbia have arrived a considerable time since. In this month, Senior Mendizabal, representative of Bolivia, will have arrived, also Senior Serrano, another representative of Bolivia, has received positive orders to be at Panama in October. The different states which have not yet sent are Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Chili. The last, we believe, has not yet named its representatives.

BOLIVIA.

The Constituent Congress has passed a law, reducing the number of feast-days to Sundays, and days on which there are ecclesiastical injunctions to refrain from labour, and to hear mass; the 25th of May, 16th of July, 6th of August, 14th of September, and 9th of December. A project was in discussion, for the purpose of establishing a Directory of Mines in Potosi, similar to that of Mexico.

The Congress has decreed the dissolution of all the monastic establishments throughout the Republic. This measure met with strenuous opposition on the part of the ecclesiastical members; particularly the Dean, the Archdeacon, and others.

A grand holiday was observed on the 6th of August, at Chuquisaca. Early in the morning salutes of artillery were fired. At half-past nine all the corporations, with the President at their head, went in procession to the Cathedral Church, where high mass was celebrated, and a *Te Deum* sung, with a short sermon afterwards. The procession returned to the palace, and the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Prefect, the Commandant-General, a Doctor of the University, and the ecclesiastical government, addressed His Excellency the President; who answered them with his accustomed elegance and precision.

The day was spent by the people in a variety of diversions, as lotteries, bull-fights, &c. At night the streets were illuminated, and His Excellency gave a ball and refreshments in the palace. The ball was one of the most brilliant and well attended that has before been seen in Chuquisaca.

Don Miguel Diaz Velez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Buenos Ayres to Bolivia, left Chuquisaca for this city on the 18th of August last. At his leaving Chuquisaca, salutes of artillery were fired; and the President of Bolivia, and a number of respectable persons, accompanied him to the distance of a league on his journey.

A few days previous to his departure, His Excellency the President gave a splendid dinner, at which there were seventy persons present, and the greatest good feeling and harmony prevailed throughout. Toasts were given to the prosperity of Bolivia, and the United Provinces of Rio de La Plata,—to the Liberator,—to the President, and the Secretary of Legation, &c.

SALTA.

The heads of some of the monasteries in this Province having sold parts of the landed property belonging to these establishments, contrary to the law of the 21st of October, 1823, the government has declared the sales illegal and null, and the purchasers are empowered to proceed against the venders, for the recovery of the purchase money.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We should be happy to oblige "Scoticus," but the contracted space of our columns will not at present permit us to gratify our desire to insert poetical articles.

MENDOZA.—The Honourable Legislature of this Province, has agreed upon the following regulations:

"The right which the House reserves to itself with respect to the measures of the National authorities, is that of representing, saving the constitutional laws, conformably to the 6th article of the law of the 23d of July. The laws of the General Constituent Congress communicated to the House by the Government of the Province, shall be examined the session immediately after their first reading, with the sole object of resolving, by a plurality of votes, whether the said laws require, by their importance, or the difficulties they may present, the examination which they have hitherto received. If it shall appear from the votes, that the law or laws merit examination, they shall be passed to a Commission, which shall return them to the House, with its judgement, for the purpose of determining on their acceptation; but if it shall appear that the said laws present no important inconveniencies, they shall be observed without further examination.

"To avoid the delay which the ordinary discussions of the House may occasion, in the examination whether the law shall pass to a Commission or not, no representative is permitted to speak above once."

BUENOS AYRES.

ESTABLISHED RELIGION.

(Continued from our last.)

If there are any responsibilities attached to the possession of public authority which imply the duty of promoting religion and morality, independently of their agency on the body politic, we think there is no manner in which their requisitions can be so fully complied with, as in the establishment of a public provision for ecclesiastical services on such bases, that while a certain and permanent support is allowed to the ministers of one particular faith, without compulsion to the profession of it, shall leave others free to believe what creed they choose, and practise all the ceremonies belonging to it, so that public morality be not infringed or violated by the abuse of this freedom.

To deny the propriety of these provisions, leads the opponents of them into contradictions. Many of the advocates for the non-existence of a National Church assert, that religion and its principles should pervade and influence all the actions of mankind generally, whether private individuals or public state officers, and, nevertheless, disallow the propriety of any connexion between politics and religion, and believe that its insertion in the National Constitution is little less than sacrilege, or profanity.

Although we are friends to the institution, or, rather continuance in this country of a National order which shall be under the patronage of the Government, we by no means approve of that rigorous application of tests in South America, which are used, and are indispensably necessary in older states, where a certain order is and has been for ages interwoven in the Constitution of those countries, and where their very independence and safety have required these precautions, to secure them against the machinations of usurped spiritual and temporal power. The duty of supporting these institutions, we believe to be incumbent on all; but the necessity of their tests, for obvious reasons, is not equally pressing in Republics as in Monarchies. Where knowledge, intelligence, and a due attachment to liberty exist, men are generally above being allured to the sacrifice of their freedom by the insinuations of an aspiring hierarchy, and are more sensible of their rights than to suffer them to be trampled upon by a lordly priesthood, assuming the attributes of infallibility, and requiring implicit submission to its dictates, as emanations from the Deity.

Although religion has too often been the engine by which nations have been enslaved, and its very name identified with every thing vile and sanguinary; it is no less necessary to individual and social happiness, than when it was disgraced by being made the pretence of oppression, and the source of bloodshed and war: and unless it is provided for on a more permanent and liberal footing than it can be when left to the encouragement which chance may afford it, there is cause to suspect, that its influence will either be lost, or become very diminutive. The state of the public mind is such as would point out the necessity of encouraging the ecclesiastical establishment. No one can do less than perceive the effects which the Revolution has had upon the political and social character of the people; and though its influence on the church establishment has not been so openly violent and revulsive, it has been no less insiduous and undermining; not so sudden, but gradual, and, unless resisted, equally as certain in its ultimate consequences.

Principles are already received and avowed, destructive of the restraints which higher motives than mere regard for character or interest would impose on the actions of men. This change has not been confined to a few. The youthful mind, in avoiding the superstition and the high intolerance of Catholicism, as it existed formerly, has adopted the loose jargon of infidelity, the poison of which is fast spreading its deadly influence, and threatens, if our expectations do not deceive us, to overshadow the land, and relax those principles which unite the social circle by the most powerful bond. It is not the question here, whether this, that, or the other sect of Christians shall have the predominance,—not whether Protestantism or Catholicism, Episcopalians or Dissenters, shall have the preference in the favour of the State; but very differently. No less important, than whether there shall be any religion, or none? And we may venture to say, that if public support be not afforded it, the latter will be the reasonable result.

There is only one Government (that of the United States,) which has deliberately constituted itself, without any allusions to the utility of an ecclesiastical establishment in connexion with the political one, so much so, as even to omit the appropriation of a single acre of its immense territory for the purpose of supporting it either subject to, or independent of the controul of the National authorities. Could any positive and evident good effects be produced, to show the wisdom of this omission in one state, and that state, in the first organization of its social and political elements, so decidedly marked by the tone of religious sentiment and rigorous austerity of morals, which were its predominating characteristics, we should feel unwilling to believe it an example which ought to be imitated by others differently situated with respect to their primary character. But these proofs, so desirable in a measure involving important interests, have not hitherto been adduced, however much its advocates may stickle for the propriety of it. The old states have, indeed, retained much of the discipline, though little of the doctrines of their forefathers, and have supplied, by the ardour of their enthusiasm, what was omitted by the frigid neglect of the general government. But this cannot be said of the newer ones. The actual deficiencies which are felt of moral instruction, and which must continue to increase in the future in proportion to the increase of population, will not allow us to draw favourable inferences from the absence of a public provision for a ministry. It will be long before a respectable clerical body will be able to find that ample support which is suitable to the dignity of their character and office, and which is necessary to ensure talents and learning in the candidates for appointments to fulfil its duties, among a people, the generality of whom are occupied in wresting from Nature, by industry and labour, the means of existence. We could prove, that not only a respectable body of clergy is wanting; but that moral teachers of any class are absolutely unknown in many parts of the States: which will be evident to any one conversant with American periodical works devoted to the consideration of the subject. This would not have been the case, had some suitable and sufficient provision been made for the maintenance of the clergy; and which could have been done without defrauding any, as the grants which might have been devoted to this object would by no means have been left to continue in a state of barrenness, when population should have given value to landed property; and the moral benefits would be inestimable, in the combination of those heterogeneous elements of which countries populated by emigration from different nations must be composed.

We dislike that niggardly economy and mean frugality, in Governments, which, to avoid trifling costs, would expose to the contingencies of mere popular favour those interests which should be the particular objects of individual attention, and therefore of gubernatorial care. And we equally disapprove of those false views of equality which should lay it down as a rule, that to preserve all classes of men on a level, none is to be encouraged, however necessary its existence, or beneficial its influence on the character or respectability of the nation. But we shall leave the example of the states which never had a general church establishment, to make one quotation applicable to those which possess a national hierarchy, and should treat of abolishing it. It is from the pen of an American, a republican, and by no means an episcopalian. Speaking of Virginia, he says,—"*The law which provides that no man shall be compelled to support any religious worship, place, or minister*, and the sequestration which had previously been made of all the glebe lands in the state belonging to the Episcopal church, have done more to root Christianity out of Virginia, than the efforts of a century can probably do to restore it." This may serve as a warning to prevent the ruthless hand of misguided zeal from rooting up a plant which, if through rank luxuriance and

overgrown bulk, has hitherto cumbered the ground, under the wise discipline of a skilful cultivator, may yet be productive of useful and salutary fruit.

Among the good which results, in a moral view, from a National ecclesiastical establishment, there are other advantages which, to those even who deny the truth of religion, or, at least, its necessity as a branch of the political stock, must come with powerful evidence in favour of its effects on literature and science. When the church offices are offices of respectability, to which the State affords protection and ample support, the character of the preparation for discharging their functions will necessarily be of a more elevated cast, than when illiterate men, by low arts and hypocrisy, and not by learning and merit, render themselves eligible to fill the office of popular declaimer; for the ministerial office is too often little better, when entirely dependent on popular election.

A clerical body, composed of men who have recommended themselves to patronage by their talents and abilities, is one of the most effectual agents in promoting the diffusion of general and classic learning, and none present so many aptitudes for this duty at less expense: as they who with inclination and habit are enabled to devote their attention to these subjects, without the necessity of appropriating their time to other objects, or compelled to seek, in other occupations, the means of supporting existence.

The advantages are more palpable in a Republic, where no aristocracy exists, and where individuals are unable to extend a helping hand to the efforts of genius struggling with poverty, and to award that substantial patronage to literary merit, which otherwise is too often neglected. The establishment will form a nursery in which learned men may find leisure, without neglecting their other duties, to cultivate their minds, and to attain that maturity which would be very uncertain in circumstances not so favourable, and in professions, the duties of which are of a less abstract nature. The precocity of genius may be developed in all stations of life, in spite of the varied obstacles which may oppose it; but profound research, abstruse study, and great and general knowledge, will generally be found among that class of men who, either by their possessions, are enabled, without impediment, to dedicate themselves to study, or, in the professions most congenial to mental abstraction and retirement, and which, by previous education, are most fitted for these pursuits.

What is here stated is not a theory which we have framed to indulge our fancy, but a statement which we could corroborate by unequivocal facts, drawn from a source to which we have all had access in our native country. But there exists no necessity for so doing, when we have sufficient ocular demonstration, without recurring to what is distant, or in any way inapplicable. We feel no hesitation in pointing out, as proof of what we ourselves have taken for granted, in reference to the benefits attendant on a well-regulated hierarchy, the character of those persons who now fill the church offices, and of whom, knowledge and liberality are the most striking features. We are not ignorant that men of a different class have appeared; but they are sunk in obscurity, or gone the way of all flesh. Possible partial evils should not be the plea for the absence of institutions which are generally productive of great good, any more than the danger we incur in bestowing alms of applying them to drones and not to the needy, should prevent us from fulfilling the duties of charity. Human institutions are all imperfect, and perfection exists only in the dreams of philosophising madcaps.

Had that jealousy of undue influence prevailed here, which debars the clergy from a seat in the House of Commons in our country, and also from becoming representatives of several of the states of North America, we can hardly estimate the deficiency which must undoubtedly have been felt in the process of provisionally regulating the administration, during the turbulent years of the Revolution; but most particularly in the formation of that code on which, possibly, depend the consolidation and prosperity of the country. It may be said, without any over-strained eulogium, that there is not one body of men, taking the whole range of civil professions, which can boast of equal knowledge of political economy, or who better understand the principles of government in theory and practice; and there are few examples of persons of this class having trumpeted forth those wild political vagaries, which, however flattering to men taking their rightful station in the scale of individual and national importance, are deceitful, and inconsistent with the permanent organization of a rational government, and subversive of all legitimate authority.

(To be continued.)

The reports which were current a short time ago, relative to the arrival of the Chilian fleet, and the embarkation of Admiral Brown, appear to have been incorrect and premature. The causes of its delay are not exactly known. Accounts have been received which intimate its probable prompt arrival; and there is just reason to hope that some effectual impression will be made on the Brazilian fleet, though now offering an imposing aspect in the numerical amount of vessels which compose it. The discontent which prevails among the foreigners in the service, is no very promising pledge of their strenuous exertions to support an unjust cause, which, whether gained or lost, can be to them, at least, a matter of indifference.

It is said, that one of the posts lately arrived from the interior, met Fructuosa Ribera at the Arroyo del Medio, accompanied by 15 men, well armed. He was going to Santa Fé.

On the 21st instant, about 7 o'clock in the evening, the house of Don Francisco Perea, Calle de la Florida, was entered, and completely sacked, by upwards of 20 men, armed with sabres, blunderbusses, and pistols. They tied all the men who were in the house, and, as is stated by the proprietor, the value of the things stolen exceeds $4000.

September 26.—Sailed, H. M's Packet, *Lady Louisa*, Captain Roe, for Falmouth. She took home the following amount of gold and silver, viz.—9883 Spanish dollars, 2140 doubloons, 5846 marks 4 ounces of silver bullion, and 1000 ounces of gold ditto.

On the 24th instant arrived two Brazilian balandras, taken by a whale-boat in the creek of Conchillas, commanded by Lieutenant Dunlop. They both were from Monte Video, bringing provisions for a Brazilian sloop, a canonier and launch, which are in the Parana.

26th.—Arrived, *Commodore Norton's gig*, with eight English seamen. They had landed Norton the night before at Colonia, at 7 o'clock, and were desired to wait his return; but they availed themselves of the opportunity, and set out for Buenos Ayres. When their escape was discovered, a schooner, commanded by a person of the name of Brougham, sailed in pursuit, which approached near to the city, and fired several shots at the boat, but without effect. Norton was said to be on board of her. These seamen state, that the *Nichteroy* has a crew of 250 men, amongst which there are 80 English, 20 Americans, and 40 Danes, Swedes, and Dutch. The following are the English officers on board:—Lieutenants Parker, Wallis, Rose, Taylor, and Lockhart,—Midshipmen Read and Heath,—botswain, Taylor. In all the actions during the war she lost about 30 men killed and wounded, including 15 killed and wounded in the fight off Monte Video. On the 30th of July she had 1 killed and 5 wounded; *Caboclo*, 1 killed, 3 wounded including Grenfel, commander; *Itaparica*, 9 killed and wounded; *29th of August*, the Captain, and 1 Portuguese wounded. The other vessels suffered no injury. They have not had any fresh provisions these three months past, and considerable discontent prevails among the sailors. The following are the names of the vessels off this port:—

FRIGATES.—*Nichteroy*, 38 guns, Norton; twenty-two 32 pound carronades, eight 24 ditto, and eight long 24, 18, and 12 pounders.—*Thetis*, 44 guns; men all Portuguese.

CORVETTES.—*Itaparica*, Eyre; among the crew about 40 English.—*Liberal*, Hayden,—*Mauaco*, Lisboa.

BRIGS.—*Caboclo*, English; the crew nearly all English, the captain a West Indian.—*Real John*, 60 men, 30 of whom are English.—*29th of August*, 15 English among her crew.—*Piraja*, 1st Lieutenant, Usher; 2d ditto, Monroe, and 5 English sailors.

Several vessels bound for this port have been detained by Norton's squadron, between Colonia and Ensenada, within the last 14 days. On Sunday last, a French ship mounting 20 guns, with ammunition, and a cargo from Bourdeaux; an American brig from Calloa, with cocoa; a brig from Valparaiso under the Chili flag; and a British schooner, from London. Several schooners are cruising between Capes St. Mary and Antonio, and Norton's squadron, to give notice of the approach of the Chili squadron.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner of war *Leal Paulitana*, of 8 guns, one 24 pounder at the bows, and one 18 pounder aft. She was captured on the night of the 21st instant, off Maldonado, by three boats and 26 men, headed by Captain Fournier, of the privateer *Profeta Bandarra*. At the time of her capture she had 66 men on board, 18 of whom have been brought to Buenos Ayres: the

rest were put on shore at Maldonado, including the commander, who was wounded, as was also one of Captain Fournier's men. The following is the account given of the capture, on Thursday se'nnight, in the evening, whilst lying at anchor off Maldonado, in company with the Brazilian schooner Maria Theresa, who slipped her cable and escaped :—

"The attacking party consisted of 27 men,—18 English and Americans, and 9 Frenchmen. They embarked in three boats, and carried the schooner by boarding. One of the boats formerly belonged to the Emperatriz frigate, and was shot away in the a tion off Monte Video on the 27th of April, and had floated ashore at Maldonado. On board the Leal Paulitana, was the captain and 2 men wounded, one jumped overboard and was drowned. Of the boat party, one slightly wounded. The prize left Maldonado on Friday morning, and passed by the British frigate Doris, then anchored, and gave three cheers. On Saturday, saw near Flores two ships, one English the other American, apparently outward bound. Passed in sight of Monte Video. A Brazilian corvette, a brig, and a schooner, were anchored outside the harbour: they made signals to the prize for her number; and, as the captors had obtained the signal-book and signals, they made the number, *(a burgee at the fore-topmast,)* and passed on. Anchored in the fog on Monday night, and at day-break on Tuesday they found they were within five miles of Norton's squadron. The Nichteroy made signals for the schooner's number, and if she had brought despatches ;—both were answered. She afterwards got under weigh, and not steering towards the squadron, a signal was made of suspicion, and a chase commenced : the National flag was now hoisted over the Brazilian, and she made for the inner roads. On board the prize, out of the 66 men 2 were English, the rest Portuguese, Brazilians, and blacks. On Thursday se'nnight the Doris had boarded, and sent into Maldonado, an English brig bound for Buenos Ayres."

The prize is a new vessel, well found in stores, and had on board a considerable quantity of powder. She was purchased by the government the day of her arrival, for $29,000 ; a gun was fired, and the national flag hoisted the same afternoon. Her new name is the *Maldonado*.

His Majesty's ship *Ranger* has been detained this week. She is expected to sail the commencement of next week.

All letters for the continent of Europe, sent by the Packets, must be addressed to individuals in Great Britain, in order that the postage may be recovered,—otherwise they cannot be forwarded.

THEATRE.

On Saturday evening, 23d instant, a French Amateur performance took place at the Theatre, to a crowded audience, for the same charitable design as that given by the English, viz.—to relieve the necessities of the wounded of the National Squadron. The following pieces were represented :—

LA MORT de CESAR, (by Voltaire,)—MAISON à VENDRE, (Opera Comique,)—LE COMEDIEN D'ETAMPES, (Vaudeville.)

Part of the last piece contains a sort of caricature upon the English females, and, in conjunction with "*Les Boxeurs*," "*Les Anglais pour Rire*," &c., is highly popular amongst the Parisians. Upon the London stage we equally laugh at our French neighbours, from *Monsieur Bags and Tails* in the "Poor Soldier," to the Jockey 'd—n me zounds' *Marquis*, in "Fontainbleau."

The Amateurs of Saturday have considerable merit, particularly the gentleman who acted *Brutus*. He understood and performed his part well. We do not admire that continued and forced action with the right arm, so common to French actors, and the obvious imitation of TALMA. Two gentlemen, in the Afterpieces, sang with great taste. One of them that personated an English female, avoided any thing approaching to grossness, and caused some amusement to the English part of the audience, in a burlesque imitation of the air of "Auld lang Syne." A lady appeared in the Farce and Vaudeville, with talent sufficient to make one fancy she must have performed at some of the Theatres of the Boulevards.

French Tragedy is too artificial for English taste.—We will allow them to rail at SHAKSPEARE, whose beauties no foreigner can understand, and to give their ludicrous translations. In what language would they translate the following beautiful lines, so as to convey the delicate meaning it does in our own :—

——— "She never told her love ;
But let concealment, like a worm in the bud,
Prey on her damask cheek. She pined in thought,
And, with a green and yellow melancholy,
Sat like patience on a monument,
Smiling at grief."

Voltaire, in spite of his English predilections, was a true Frenchman, as it regarded the affected superiority of the French stage ; and, to judge from the remarks upon the English and Spanish Theatres, in his criticisms upon SHAKSPEARE's "*Julius Cesar*," he seemed to regret the exquisite refinement to which it had arrived. He observes,—

"Leur Theatre est resté dans une enfance grossiere et le notre a peut etre aquis trop de rafinement, j'ai tonjours pensé qu'un heureux et adroit melange de l'actors que regne sur le Theatre de Londres et de Madrid avec la sagesse, l'elegance, la noblesse, la decence du notre, pourait produire quelque chose de parfait."

The French Theatre has been copied by most nations, (England always excepted.) Few of their Dramas or Music have succeeded with us. "Richard Cœur de Lion" gained some popularity,—the tale being woven with the deeds of our lion-hearted King, and likewise from the Song of "O Richard, O mon Roi," as coupled with the French Revolution.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AT a Meeting held at BUENOS AYRES, the 26th of September, 1826, for the purpose of taking into consideration the STATE OF EDUCATION among that class of Foreign Residents comprising the English, and others who speak the English language ;—present

The Rev. JOHN ARMSTRONG, in the Chair ;

Messrs. Barton,	Messrs. M'Kinley,	Messrs. W. P. Robertson,
Brittain,	Orr,	Sharpe,
Duguid,	Parvin,	Sheridan, and
Harratt,	Pizey,	Watson.
M'Kenzie,	J. P. Robertson,	

It appearing to this Meeting, that the want of some general and economical Institution for the Education of a large class of British and other Residents speaking the English language in the city of Buenos Ayres, renders it highly desirable that some effectual plan should be adopted for the establishment of such an Institution :——*RESOLVED*,

1. That an enquiry be instituted into the number of Children, of both sexes, of the description above-mentioned, from the age of three to twelve years, requiring education ; and the disposition and ability of the Parents to forward it. For which purpose, the city shall be divided into Districts, and a Visiting Committee be appointed to visit the same.—*(Here follow the districts.)*
2. That the following Gentlemen be requested to form the Visiting Committee ; each Gentleman to take the District whose number corresponds with that attached to his name.—*(Here follow the names.)*
3. That a temporary Committee be appointed, for the purpose of inquiring after suitable Premises, centrally situated, for a School-House, with a Master and Mistress for the same ; and also to make an estimate of the probable expenses of the Institution.—*(Here follow the names.)*
4. That this Committee be also deputed to wait upon the Right Hon. LORD PONSONBY, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and upon WOODBINE PARISH, Esquire, His Majesty's Consul General, to request their Patronage and support.
5. That this meeting do assemble again on *Friday, the 20th of October next*, to receive the Reports of the different Gentlemen who have undertaken to make the necessary preparatory inquiries ; and to organise a Plan for the management and support of the Institution.
6. That this Meeting shall be held at Mr. W. P. ROBERTSON'S, and that the Friends of Education among the English Residents, and others disposed to promote it, be publicly invited to attend.
7. That Mr. A. M'Kinley be requested to perform, *pro tempore*, the office of Secretary.
8. That these Proceedings be published in "*The British Packet*," and in the "*Gaceta Mercantil*."

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Chairman.*

☞ It is requested that such Parents as may be omitted to be visited, will give in their Names, and the number of their Children, to Mr. SHARPE, British Consulate.

PRICES CURRENT.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

Gin, *pipe*	$350 0
case	18 0
Brandy, *gallon*	6 0
Rum, *do.*	5 0
Wine, Madeira, *dozen*	18 0
Carlon, *do.*	3 0
Sweet, *do.*	2 4
Sugar, White Havanna, *arroba*	21 0
Brown do. *do.*	18 0
White Brazil, *do.*	19 0
Brown do. *do.*	16 0
Rice, Carolina, *arroba*	9 to 10 0
Brazil, *do.*	8 to 9 0
Tobacco, Virginia, *quintal*	35 0
Brazil, *arroba*,	30 0
Tea, Imperial, *lb.*	4 0
Hyson, *do.*	3 4
Souchong, *do.*	3 0
Coffee, *quintal*	32 0
Flour N. America, *barrel*	34 0
Candles, Mold, *lb.*	0 2
Sperm.	1 0
Butter, Irish, *lb.*	0 5
Cheese, English, *lb.*	0 7
Paper, Florete Spanish, *ream*	20 0
Medio Florete do.	18 0
Florete Genoese,	16 0
Medio Florete do.	14 0

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

Hides, Cow, pesada,* *each*	$7 to 8 0
Ox,	8 0
Neats,	5 4
Horse,	1 3
ditto, Banda Oriental,	0 9
Skins, Calf,	7 0
Vicuña, *each*	1 4
Sheep, with wool, *doz.*	2 0
Nutria	6 to 6 4
Chinchilla,	5 4
Hair, Horse, long and clean, *ar.*	5 0
do. mixed,	3 to 4 0
Wool, Sheep, *lb.*	1 0
Vicuña,	0 4
Tallow, Rough, *arroba* (25*lbs.*)	1 4
Beef, dried, *quintal*, (103*lbs.*)	4 0
Horns, *per m.*	70 0
Ostrich Feathers, white, *lb.*	1 0
Butter, *lb.*	0 6
Eggs, *dozen*	0 6

* *60lb. Green Hides, or 35 dry.*

POSTS.

☞ *The Posts set out from this city for the North, and National Army, on the* 5, 12, 19, 27, *of this month.*
Chili, 1, 8, 16, 24.
Peru, 3, 10, 18, 26.

PRICE OF SPECIE.

Doubloons, . . $35

Spanish Dollars, . 115 per ct. prem.	Patriot Dollars, . 100 per ct. prem.
Quarter do. . 90 do. do.	Cut stamped Silver, 70 do. do.

FUNDS.

Rate of Discount in the Bank, *half per ct. per month.*	Bills on England, . 21*d. the dollar.*
Do. do. private transactions, *two to three.*	France, . 380 *centimes the dollar.*
Public Funds, 6 per ct. 46 *per* 100.	on Rio Janeiro, 11 *to* 12 *discount.*
4 per ct. *proportionably.*	Bank Stock, . 27 *per ct. premium.*

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